## CLAIMS

1. (Currently amended) A coating material curable thermally and with actinic radiation, comprising

(a1) at least one constituent comprising at least one polymer having a number average molecular weight of from 1000 to 5000, and further comprising

(a11) on average per molecule at least two functional groups which contain at least one bond activatable with actinic radiation,

(a2) at least one thermally curable constituent comprising at least two isocyanate-reactive groups, and

(a3) at least one aromatic polyisocyanate which is free from functional groups (a11)).

2. (Previously Presented) The coating material of claim 1, wherein constituent (a1) further comprises at least one isocyanate-reactive group (a12).

3. (Previously Presented) The coating material of claim 1, wherein the functional groups (a11) comprise carbon-carbon double bonds.

4. (Previously Presented) The coating material of claim 3, wherein the functional groups (a11) comprise acrylate groups.

5. (Previously Presented) The coating material of claim 2, wherein the functional groups (a12) are selected from the group consisting of hydroxyl groups, thiol groups, primary amino groups, secondary amino groups, and imino groups.

6. (Previously Presented) The coating material of claim 1, wherein constituent (a2) comprises an oligomer or polymer selected from the group consisting of

(meth)acrylate (co)polymers, polyesters, alkyds, amino resins, polyurethanes, polylactones, polycarbonates, polyethers, epoxy resin-amine adducts, (meth)acrylatediols, partially saponified polyvinyl esters, and polyureas.

7. (Previously Presented) The coating material of claim 1, wherein constituent (a3) further comprises a (cyclo)aliphatic polyisocyanate free of functional groups (a11) and the weight ratio of aromatic polyisocyanate to (cyclo)aliphatic polyisocyanate is from 95:5 to 5:95.

8. (Previously Presented) The coating material of claim 1, wherein the aromatic polyisocyanate (a3) is selected from the group consisting of polyisocyanates based on the technical-grade mixtures of 2,4- and 2,6-tolylene diisocyanate.

9. (Previously Presented) The coating material of claim 7, wherein the (cyclo)alphatic polyisocyanate is selected from the group consisting of polyisocyanates based on hexamethylene diisocyanate and polyisocyanates based on isophorone diisocyanate.

10. (Previously Presented) The coating material of claim 1, wherein the coating material further comprises at least one electrically conductive pigment.

11. (Canceled)

12. (Previously Presented) The coating material of claim 10, wherein the electrically conductive pigment is a mica pigment.

13. (Previously Presented) The coating material of claim 1, further comprising a transparent filler.

14. (Previously Presented) The coating material of claim 13, wherein the filler is transparent to UV radiation.

15. (Previously Presented) A process for coating a microporous surface, comprising applying the coating material of claim 1 to a microporous surface to provide a coated surface, and curing the coated surface thermally and with actinic radiation.

16. (Previously Presented) The process of claim 15, further comprising drying the coated surface to provide an incompletely cured coating, exposing the incompletely cured coating to actinic radiation to provide a radiation cured coating, and overcoating the radiation cured coating.

17. (Previously Presented) The process of claim 16, further comprising thermally curing the radiation cured coating before overcoating.

18. (Canceled)

19. (Previously Presented) The process of claim 15, further comprising

(1) applying the coating material of claim 1 to a microporous surface to provide a film, wherein the coating material is electrically nonconductive,

(2) partially curing the film with actinic radiation to provide a part-cured film,

(3) overcoating the part-cured film with the electrically conductive coating material of claim 10 to provide an overcoated film, and

(4) curing the overcoated film thermally.

20. (Previously Presented) The process of claim 15, wherein the micorporous surface comprises pores having a size of from 10 to 1500 nm.

21. (Previously Presented) The process of claim 15, wherein the microporous surface is electrically conductive.

22. (Previously Presented) The process of claim 15, wherein the microporous surface comprises a component for motor vehicle construction.

23. (Previously Presented) The process of claim 22, wherein the component is at least one of Sheet Molded Compound or Bulk Molded Compound.

24. (Previously Presented) The process of claim 15, wherein thermal curing takes place at temperatures of up to 120°C.